



UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS: **An Annotated Bibliography**



AMERICAN CENTER

14 TAWWIN STREET, DAGON TOWNSHIP
YANGON

United States Foreign Relations: An Annotated Bibliography

A World Transformed, by George Bush and Brent Scowcroft. Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

This is a landmark book on the conduct of American foreign policy and how that policy is crucial to the peace of the world. It is a fascinating inside look at great events that deepens our understanding of today's global issues.

After the Cold War: American Foreign Policy, Europe, and Asia, Arthur I. Cyr. New York University Press, 1999.

This book is a sober and wide-ranging analytical essay placing American foreign policy and the evolution of the international system in a broad historical context. The author gives thoughtful consideration to the ways in which the United States should use "traditional diplomacy, economic persuasion, military means and political example to lead in ordering a more stable world."

America and the World, 1898-2025: Achievements, Failures, Alternative Futures, by Walter C. Clemens. St. Martin's Press, 2000.

This book surveys US achievements and failures in the world across the 20th Century. The analysis builds upon surveys of experts at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for scholars and several universities conducted over the last 25 years.

America's Asia Alliances, by Paul Dibb. MIT Press, 2000.

In this book, nine distinguished U.S. and Australian strategists present systematic and concrete prescriptions for strengthening America's Asian alliances. These policy-driven chapters address the roles that the U.S. Japan, U.S.-South Korea, and U.S.-Australia alliance can play in ensuring long-term stability and prosperity in the region.

America's Half-Century, by Thomas J. McCormick. East West Press, 1992.

Writing from a world system perspective, McCormick shows how American economic and moral power helped rebuild Europe and the Far East as favorable markets for U.S. dollars.

America's Purpose: New Versions of U.S. Foreign Policy, edited by Owen Harries. Macmillan India Ltd., 1993.

This book features sixteen passionately argued essays by the strategic thinkers, including Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, Stephen J. Solarz, Charles Krauthammer, Ted Galen Carpenter, and Patrick J. Buchanan. Together these essays form a comprehensive handbook for conducting U.S. foreign policy in the 1990s.

America's Role in Asia: American Views, by Asia foundation. Brookings Institution, 2000.

This report from "the Asia Foundation Commissioned Task Force on America's Role in Asia" analyzes key problems in U.S.-Asian relations and offers recommendations to the new administration and Congress on Asia policy. Composed of thirty leading policymakers and scholars, the Task Force evaluates current U.S. policies on Asian Security, Economics and Trade, and Democracy and Human Rights in light of U.S. interests and the role of the United States in the post-cold war world.

America's Role in Asia: Asian Views, by Asia Foundation. Brookings Institution, 2000.

A companion to America's Role in Asia: American Views, this report details Asian perspectives on the role of the United States in the Asia-Pacific region and offers counterpart views on security, trade, and political issues.

American Exceptionalism and US Foreign Policy: Public Diplomacy at the End of Cold War, by Siobhan McEvoy-Levy. Palgrave, 2001.

This book examines a critical time and place in recent world history, the end of the Cold War-and the strategies and values employed in the public diplomacy of the Bush and Clinton Administrations to build domestic and international consensus. It provides insight into the uses of presidential power and provides a model and an illustration for how rhetoric may be used in the study of United States foreign policy.

American Foreign Policy: The Dynamics of Choice in the 21st Century, Bruce H. Jentleson. W.W. Norton, 2000.

Professor Jentleson addresses key issues of foreign-policy strategy and politics in clear and engaging prose.

Another American Century?: The United States and the World After 2000, Nicholas Guyatt. Zed Books, 2000.

This book describes the ways in which the U.S. shapes the world in which we live. It shows how America has used its power to fashion international institu-

tions—both economic ones like the World Trade Organization or the IMF and political organizations like the UN—in line with its own interests.

Cases in International Relations: Portraits of the Future, Donald M. Snow. Longman, 2003.

This book addresses the continuing critical issues facing the world and encourages readers to apply concepts in international relations to real world situations. Also present important, and timely issues of interest to readers and focus on the new forces in international relations, evolving dynamics of international relations, economic globalization, the altered face of security and transnational issues.

China's Future: Constructive Partner or Emerging Threat? by James A. Dorn. Cato Institute, 2000.

American and Chinese scholars join in exploring the possibilities for China's relationship with the U.S. and discuss the likelihood of China emerging as a significant threat to peace, or as a constructive trade and political partner.

Chinese Policy Priorities and Their Implications for the United States, by Robert G. Sutter. Rowman & Littlefield, 2000.

The author argues that the course of U.S.-China relations will be determined by Beijing as well as Washington, and a balanced understanding of Chinese leaders' priorities will lead to a more, informed and effective U.S. policy. Toward that goal, this pragmatic study examines current Chinese concerns and behavior in areas of crucial importance to the United States.

Clinton's World: Remaking American Foreign Policy, by William Hyland. Praeger, 1999.

The author shows that Clinton, our first post-Cold War President was an extremely popular leader in the era of global transition. In 15 crisp, readable chapters, Hyland chronicles the evolution of the president's outlook from inexperience and idealism to trial-and-error pragmatism. He recognizes Clinton's successes: NATO enlargement, NAFTA, and the Dayton Peace Accords.

Contemporary Cases in U.S. Foreign Policy: From Terrorism to Trade, edited by Ralph G. Carter. CQ Press, 2002.

Contending Theories of International Relations: A Comprehensive Survey, by James E. Dougherty and Robert L. Pfaltzgraff, Jr. 5th edition. Longman, 2001.

The authors include all major threads of International Relations theory and provide the reader with an enormous resource by including extensive documen-

tation in each chapter's notes. The book incorporates the most significant current writings on all areas of theory from neorealism, neoliberal theory, postmodernism, and constructivism to globalization, ethnic conflict, international terrorism, and new approaches to deterrence amidst proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction technologies.

Cooperation among Democracies: The European Influence on U.S. Foreign Policy, by Thomas Risse-Kappen. Princeton University Press, 1995.

This work is important for theorists of International Relations and Comparative Foreign Policy and for historians of Allied Diplomacy during the Cold War Era. The author argues that the West European allies exerted greater influence on American foreign policy during the Cold War than most analysts assumed.

Deciding to Intervene: The Reagan Doctrine and American Foreign Policy, James M. Scott. Duke University Press, 1996.

The author examines the Reagan Doctrine, a policy that provided aid to anti-Communist insurgents, or Freedom Fighters as President Reagan liked to call them, in an attempt to reverse Soviet advances in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Central America. In evaluating the origins and consequences of the Reagan Doctrine, this book synthesizes the lessons that can be learned from the Reagan administration's policy and places them within the broad perspective of foreign policy.

Digital Diplomacy: U.S. Foreign Policy in the Information Age, by Wilson P. Dizard. Praeger, 2001.

The author provides a comprehensive overview of the new importance of computer-based resource in foreign policy. At one level, he documents the growing importance of information technologies in such global policy areas as national security, trade, finance, human rights, and science.

Does America Need a Foreign Policy?: Towards a Diplomacy for the 21st Century, by Henry Kissinger. Simon & Schuster, 2001.

Kissinger tours the world in this book, describing how the United States should relate to various regions and countries. By examining America's present and future relations with Russia, China, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and Asia, in conjunction with emerging concerns such as globalization, nuclear weapons proliferation, free trade, and the planet's eroding natural environment, Dr. Kissinger lays out a compelling and comprehensively drawn vision for American policy in approaching decades.

***Drugs and Foreign Policy: A Critical Review*, Raphael F. Perl.** Westview Press, 1994.

In this book, specialists from government, academia, and the private sector debate recent U.S. foreign drug policy- its origins, its implementation, and its prospects for success. Serious conflicts between U.S. international narcotics policy and U.S. foreign policy contribute to the dilemmas inherent in curbing global drug trafficking: interdicting drug impedes free trade- the free flow of goods, people, and wealth across international borders.

***Essentials of International Relations*, by Karen Mingst.** W.W. Norton, 2003.

The author does an excellent job of summarizing the main theoretical approaches to International Relations and provides useful introductions to such issues areas as security, international political economy, and international organization.

***Foreign Attachments: The Power of Ethnic Groups in the Making of American Foreign Policy*, by Tony Smith.** Harvard University Press, 2000.

The author provides an excellent analysis of the political left's case for open borders and tactics for countering their arguments for immigration-generated multiculturalism.

***Friends and Foes: How Congress and the President Really Make Foreign Policy*, by Rebecca K.C. Hersman.** Brookings Institution, 2000.

The author suggests that policymakers need to look beyond the major headlines and high-profile votes to understand how this process appears to practitioners in both branches of government. The book sheds new light on the institutional dynamics that affect the way Congress and the Executive Branch interact in the formation of U.S. foreign policy.

***From Hiroshima to Glasnost: At the Center of Decision-A Memoir*, by Paul H. Nitze.** Grove Weidenfeld, 1989.

Ambassador Nitze discusses the major events of his illustrious career: the formation of the Marshall Plan, the Korean War, the Berlin Wall crisis, NATO, Vietnam, the Committee on the Present Danger, the SALT treaties, and the ongoing weapons negotiations.

***Global Connections: America's Role in the 21st Century*, by John Felton.** CQ Press, 2002.

Entries in this encyclopedia explain and analyze some 270 global concerns and the US' stake in them. Focus is the conflicts, religious and ethnic turmoil, economic tensions, and developmental concerns since the collapse of

international communism. Entries on countries are supplemented by entries on concepts and developments such as economic globalization, the Internet, worldwide environmental damage, and weapons proliferation, as well as AIDS, terrorism, and diplomacy.

***Global Focus: U.S. Foreign Policy at the Turn of the Millennium*, by Tom Barry.** St. Martin's Press, 2000.

Global Focus offers a penetrating critique of current U.S. foreign policy through a series of original essays by leading progressive scholars. The volume outlines the principles, practices, and policy alternatives that would help to make the U.S. a more responsible global leader and global partner.

***Headline Diplomacy: How News Coverage Affects Foreign Policy*, by Philip M. Seib.** Prager, 1997.

Seib explores the many ways in which news coverage shapes the design and implementation of foreign policy. He also analyzes important examples of press influence on foreign affairs.

***Honey and Vinegar: Incentives, Sanctions, and Foreign Policy*, by Meghan L. O'Sullivan.** Cornell University Press, 2000.

This volume explores circumstances and strategies for employing incentives or rewards, rather than relying solely on penalties or punishments, to pursue foreign policy objectives.

***In the Time of the Americans: The Generation that Changed America's Role in the World*, by David Fromkin.** Alfred A. Knopf, 1995.

Traces the lives and thoughts of an impressive group of American leaders who, over the course of less than a century, moved the United States from its position as a resolutely isolated nation, wary of "foreign entanglements," to preeminence in international affairs.

In this wide-ranging analysis of the role of democracy promotion in U.S. foreign policy, Howard Wiarda raises a number of hard and necessary questions that are too often left unaddressed in conventional accounts.

***Into the Dark House: American Diplomacy and the Ideological Origins of the Cold War*, by Joseph M. Siracusa.** Regina Books, 1998.

The author explores the documents of historical background of the Cold War. He presents the ideological origins of the Cold War and American Diplomacy practiced by the United States Government during the Cold War era.

Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches, by Robert Jackson and Georg Sorensen. 2nd edition. OUP, 2003.

This book provides a unique, systematic introduction to the principal theories in International Relations. Each chapter begins with a brief summary, and ends with a list of key points, study question, a guide to further reading, and annotated weblinks.

John F. Kennedy and Europe, edited by Douglas Brinkley and Richard T. Griffiths. Louisiana State University Press, 1999.

The editors treat topics such as Kennedy's relationships with European leaders, his Italian and Portuguese policies, the Limited Test-Ban Treaty, and the Balance of Payment Crisis with Europe.

Major Crises in contemporary American Foreign Policy: A Documentary History, by Russell D. Buhite. Greenwood Press, 1997.

From the Cold War to the Persian Gulf War, the high drama of America's contemporary foreign policy crises comes to life in this collection of primary documents designed for use by high school and college students. The selection of documents for each crisis dramatizes the tension between the opposing nations and illuminates the process of decision-making by U.S. policy makers.

Presidents and Foreign Policy: Countdown to Ten Controversial Decisions, by Edward R. Drachman and Alan Shank. State University of New York Press, 1997.

The authors sketch the foreign policy problem facing the President at the time, describe the options available, and explain why he chose one alternative rather than another. Their goal is to enable students to empathize with the president's position and to work through the problem, as it must have appeared at the time.

Promised Land, Crusader State: The American Encounter with the World since 1776, by Walter A. McDougall. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1997.

This book is an iconoclastic reinterpretation of the traditions that have shaped U.S. foreign policy from 1776 to the present.

Special Providence: American Foreign Policy and How It Changed the world, by Walter Russell Mead. Knopf, 2001.

Since September 11, foreign policy has been front-page news. The author argues that foreign policy has consistently played a more important role in U.S. politics than most studies recognize and that "American thinking about foreign policy has been relatively stable." He sees U.S. foreign policy as determined by the interaction of four approaches he labels Hamiltonian, Wilsonian,

Jeffersonian, and Jacksonian. He also traces these tendencies through history, demonstrating how they have been balanced through the political process and suggesting how they could be balanced in the future.

Talking to Strangers: Improving American Diplomacy at Home and Abroad, by Monteagle Stearns. Princeton University Press, 1996.

Explains the American practice of diplomacy in a way that may make it understandable even to all readers. The author provides a fascinating historical and analytical context for the debate over the future of the Foreign Service.

Terrorism and U.S. Foreign Policy, by Paul R. Pillar. Brookings Institution Press, 2001.

In this critical study, a career CIA officer provides a guide to constructing an executive counter terrorist policy, urging that it be formulated as an integral part of a broader U.S. foreign policy.

The Environment, International Relations, and U.S. Foreign Policy, edited by Paul G. Harris. Georgetown University Press, 2001.

As the world's largest polluter and its wealthiest country, the United States has a potentially enormous impact on international efforts to protect the environment. In this innovative and thought-provoking book, an international group of scholars examines how U.S. foreign policy affects and is affected by global environmental change.

The Future of American Foreign Policy, by Eugene R. Wittkopf. 3rd edition. St. Martin Press, 1999.

This collection of essays on American foreign policy explores the forces that will shape that policy as we enter the twenty-first century. The collection offers a provocative, wide-ranging look at policy development and implementation, focusing specifically on the enhancement and challenges to U.S. objectives spawned by the movement toward globalization.

The Limits of Empire: The United States and Asia Since World War II, by Robert J. McMahon. Columbia University Press, 1999.

Offers the most complete picture to date of how U.S. strategies of containment and empire building spiraled out of control in Southeast Asia. The author contends that policymakers exaggerated the significance of the region within the global power balance, dangerously overextending the United States and resulting in the tragedy of the Vietnam War.

The Price of American Foreign Policy: Congress, the Executive, and International Affairs Funding, by William I. Bacchus. Pennsylvania State University Press, 1997.

This book is a thorough review of the structure and functions of the budget process over the last 25 years as they are related to foreign affairs. It explores the many efforts to streamline the process and does a very good job in presenting the intricacies of the executive-legislative relationship in foreign affairs funding.

The United States and Pakistan, 1947-2000: Dischanted Allies, by Dennis Kux. Woodrow Wilson Center Press, 2001.

The book offers a clear guide to the ever-changing fortunes of U.S.- Pakistan relations. The book is a must-read for anyone who seeks to understand the complex U.S.-Pakistan relationship and the role of this troubled relationship in the region and the world beyond.

Theodore Roosevelt and the British Empire: A Study in Presidential Statecraft, by William N. Tilchin. St. Martin's Press, 1997.

This book is a brilliant analysis of Anglo-American diplomacy during Theodore Roosevelt's White House tenure.

Who Speaks for America? : Why Democracy Matters in Foreign Policy, by Eric Alterman. Cornell University Press, 1998.

Eric Alterman, a columnist for *The Nation* and a Senior Fellow at the World Policy Institute, admits a national detachment, but blames the process and culture behind the making of foreign policy, not the American people, for creating this climate of skepticism and ignorance. He concludes with a series of challenging proposals for reforms designed to create a truly democratic U.S. foreign policy.

4/29/2004

